

## SOME HOT STUFF

Republicans Clash in the senate  
About Tariff.

## THEY FAIL TO AGREE

Tillman Declares That Aldrich Is the Senate and That the Republican Members of the Finance Committee Are the Boldest Band of Buccaneers That Ever Was.

Senator Dolliver of Iowa Saturday made a speech in reply to that of Senator Aldrich Friday night, when the latter gave his statement of the effect of the pending tariff bill upon the cotton goods industry.

Mr. Dolliver commented on the statement that "only 10 per cent of the cotton cloth schedules had been changed."

Denying this by a counter statement on the authority of Senator Smoot, that only 30 per cent were unchanged, he was quickly interrupted by Mr. Aldrich.

"I said," he interrupted, "that less than 10 per cent of the tariff schedules had been changed."

Mr. Aldrich arising to leave the chamber, Mr. Dolliver said:

"I hope the senator will remain to hear what I have to say."

"I had an engagement," said Mr. Aldrich.

"Well, you have an engagement here," retorted the Iowan. "I say you will not turn your back upon what I have to say without taking the moral consequences that will naturally arise in such a case."

Mr. Dolliver then presented a copy of a petition from merchants of New York, declaring against any increase of the tariff duties.

"Please state which of them are importers," said Mr. Aldrich.

"Well, some of them are leading merchants of this country," replied Mr. Dolliver.

Mr. Dolliver criticised Mr. Aldrich for having read in the senate an anonymous clipping stating that \$500,000 would be lost in the form of duties by reason of a decision in the United States supreme court because of a contention over the question whether the duty should be 25 or 30 per cent. All the importations of cloth of that kind, he said, at New York, in 1907, was worth only \$250,000, and the matter in dispute involved only 5 per cent of the amount.

"Yet," he said, "that is the kind of clap-trap that is here substituted for facts."

Senator Borah declared that he had written to the treasury department for the total amount involved in this case and had been told it was \$400,000. If senators could not get reliable information, he declared, "one thing must be apparent—there would be some changes in the treasury department."

"Either," suggested Mr. Tillman, "the senator from Rhode Island bamboozled us last night or the senator from Iowa is bamboozling us now."

When Mr. Dolliver concluded Mr. Culberson took the floor to criticize the statement of Senator Aldrich concerning the revenue probable under the bill as reported by the finance committee. He said that Mr. Aldrich had criticised a portion of his (Mr. Culberson's) estimates which proved upon investigation to have been a literal copy of Mr. Aldrich's own estimates.

A vote was taken on a committee amendment consolidating the paragraphs on the cheapest grades of cotton cloths and fixing a rate of 1 cent a square yard on unbleached cotton cloth of 50 threads to the inch of 1-4 cents on bleached cloth. If valued at not more than 9 cents, and at 2 cents more than 12 cents. The amendment carried, 41 to 30.

On this vote Senators Foster and McEnery voted with the Republicans.

Mr. Tillman declared that he did not want to say anything bitter or to hurt any one's feelings, said, "I am very, very tired of this sham battle, or what appears to me to be one on that side," addressing the Republicans. "Last night the senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Aldrich) proved to his own satisfaction and to the satisfaction of the Macedonian phalanx which he has organized and holds together that there is no increase of rates in the amendment. The senator from Wisconsin and the senator from Iowa today have proved from about the same sources that the rates have been increased materially."

Declaring that Senator Aldrich was admitted to be the senate in the matter pending, Mr. Tillman said: "Why don't you push this thing to a vote and go home?" He said that a Republican senator had referred to the Republican members of the finance committee as hypocrites. "You are not hypocrites," added Mr. Tillman, "but you are the boldest band of buccaneers that ever got together."

By 39 to 28, the first committee amendment, providing specific for ad valorem duties of the house bill was agreed to.

Senator Bacon then suggested that as all amendments of the cotton schedule involved the same question

## SEVERAL DROWNED

WHARF COLLAPSES AND SCORES FALL INTO A LAKE.

The Crowd Had Hurried to Board a Steamer to Go to New Orleans.

By the collapse of a frail wharf at Mandeville, La., on Sunday evening, upon which about seventy people had rushed to board the excursion steamer Margaret, on her return trip to New Orleans, ten persons are known to be dead and several are missing.

The Margaret did not land at the wharf at which she was accustomed to tie up. Instead she ran into a dock built especially for skiffs and small crafts. This small wharf was pulled by the steamer's ropes entirely away from the main pier and some seventy people went into the lake in about eight feet of water.

The cries and shrieks of those precipitated into the lake were heard all over the place and many men rushed to the wharf to join in the heroic work of rescue which had begun. The officers and crew of the Margaret did excellent work by throwing life preservers, and some of them going into the water.

Those who figured in the accident told of the usual heart-rending incidents that mark such catastrophes. A young mother who was thrown into the lake, with her baby in her arms, was stunned when struck by a piece of piling. When she was finally rescued the body of the infant could not be found and it required the efforts of several strong men to prevent the woman from throwing herself back into the lake.

Miss Laura Rays, a young woman who lost her life in the accident, was to have been married within a few months. When the crash came and she was carried down into the water, under the wreckage, these near heard her calling pitifully save me, Jim! Save me! Her fiancé followed her into the water and worked heroically around the wreckage until borne out exhausted. A short time later the dead body of his sweetheart was recovered, bearing a deep gash above the right temple.

## OUTRAGE ON HELPLESS WOMEN.

Masked Robbers Torture and Abuse Three Victims.

A brutal outrage perpetrated by unknown robbers at Belmont, Pa., has aroused the community, and a lynching is threatened if the men are captured. Five men, all masked, broke into the home of Mrs. Minnie Ashe, aged 90, a nd ransacked the place.

With the aged woman were her daughter, Mrs. Mary Ober, 69 years old, and her grand-daughter, Miss Minnie Ober, 23 years old. The men found only \$3.50 in the house and, believing there was more, they bound the three women and subjected them to merciless torture.

The men tore wire from the pictures hanging on the walls and fastened the three women to chairs. The men then held lighted candles to their victims' bare feet. Partially unconscious, the women were otherwise abused. Before leaving the house the burglars released Miss Ober, who late Wednesday afternoon recovered sufficiently to summon help.

## ORDERED TO KILL HIMSELF.

Emperor Tells Yuan Shi Kai to Commit Suicide.

A dispatch from Peking, China, says five court officials are now on their way to Huanan, carrying the imperial yellow cord, signifying the throne's order that Yuan Shi Kai shall commit suicide.

The report is accompanied by circumstantial details to the effect that the officials are to watch Yuan Shi Kai day and night, giving him two months in which to carry out the order.

The persistent revival of the death story comes coincident with the reported serious illness of Prince Ching, and is given color by the admitted fact that the present dowager empress widow of the late emperor, official coregent, is bent upon Yuan Shi Kai's death.

## LAWYER COMMITS SUICIDE.

William Brunson, Prominent Lawyer, Ends His Life.

William Brunson, one of the foremost attorneys of Macon, Ga., and former solicitor general of the Bibb circuit for eight years, Saturday morning committed suicide at his residence in Macon. He had been in bad health for many weeks and three days ago his condition became alarming. In a fit of despondency he shot himself while his wife was preparing him morning nourishment.

They might be voted on at one time. The suggestion was adopted and the vote was then taken on 13 amendments covering 10 pages of the bill. They were agreed to as were the entire sections containing them by a vote of 49 to 28.

## TAX ON IRON ORE

Senator Stone Tells Why many Democrats Voted For It.

## ONLY REVENUE DUTY

Was Voted for by the Democrats.

Which Was in Accordance With All Democratic Precedence—The Tax Rather Hurts Than Helps the Huge Steel Trust.

In the United States senate, Senator Stone of Missouri, made a statement in which all Democrats will be interested. Senator Stone spoke on the vote of certain Democratic senators in favor of a tariff on iron ore, and as Senator Tillman has been accused of being in league with the Steel Trust because he voted for the tariff on iron ore, we present some extracts from Senator Stone's statement so as our readers can see if the charge against Senator Tillman is true or false. Here is Senator Stone's statement:

Mr. President, I am one of the eighteen Democrats who voted to put a duty of 25 cents per ton on iron ore. The eighteen Democrats who voted that way are Messrs. Bacon, Bailey, Bankhead, Chamberlain, Clay, Daniel, Fletcher, Foster, Frazier, Johnston of Alabama, McEnery, Martin, Payter, Simmons, Stone, Tallaferro, Taylor and Tillman. Ten Democrats voted to put iron ore on the free list, viz, Messrs. Clarke of Arkansas, Culberson, Gore, Hughes, Newlands, Overman, Rayner, Shively, Smith of Maryland and Smith of South Carolina.

Mr. President, when the question of putting a duty on iron ore was before the senate, I was hesitant and somewhat uncertain as to what was the right and proper thing to do; but in the end the best judgment of which I am capable, not only as a party man, but as one desirous of promoting the best policy for the public welfare, I conceived it to be my duty to vote as I did. I believe in the doctrine of a revenue tariff, and this whether considered from the standpoint of the constitutional power vested in congress to levy tariffs or from the standpoint of economic policy. I believe that tariffs should be levied with the primary object of producing a needed public revenue, and that the duties should be as widely distributed and laid upon as many articles as possible, always, of course, having in view the needs of the government; and I hold that the burden should be made lightest upon articles of common use and heaviest upon others.

Under present circumstances I doubt the wisdom, or I might more properly say the feasibility, of an extended free list; but at the same time, having in view the needs of the treasury, I favor admitting free of duty as many articles of common necessity as possible where the articles are controlled by a monopoly. I do not as a general proposition subscribe to the notion advocated by some of free raw materials to those who manufacture them, and at the same time allow protective duties on the manufactured products. Succinctly stated that is my view of the Democratic position on the tariff question.

Now, in applying this view to the case of iron ore. The first fact confronting me was that the duty of 25 cents per ton was a purely revenue duty, and in no sense a protective duty. Twenty-five cents per ton on ore is equivalent to about 10 per cent ad valorem. That means that under that rate all ores coming from the outside into this country for consumption, except that coming from Cuba, would pay a duty of approximately 10 per cent. Under our reciprocity agreement with Cuba, ores from that island would come in under a reduced rate, and would pay 20 per cent less than ores from other foreign mines. In other words, placing the rate at 25 cents per ton, while foreign ores generally would pay 10 per cent ad valorem, Cuba ores would pay 8 per cent. Whether in the one case or the other manifestly the duty is very low.

Mr. President, every since we have had tariff laws, and we have had them for more than a century, there has been a duty on iron ore. In all our tariff laws up to this time, whether made by Democrats, Republicans, or others, a duty has been laid on these ores. The duty of 25 cents per ton, for which I voted, is the lowest duty ever imposed upon iron ore in any tariff bill ever enacted by the American congress. Even the Walker bill, that wisest, best arranged, and most celebrated of Democratic tariff measures, laid a duty on these ores almost double that provided in the bill before the senate; and a duty of 40 per cent was laid on those ores in the Wilson bill. And so, Mr. President, at the very inception of my investigation and consideration of this subject, I was confronted with this situation and with these facts.

Therefore, it seemed to me, unless some excellent reason could be given to the contrary, that I ought to vote to impose this low revenue tax, and I felt that in doing so I was following not only Democratic policy, but Democratic precedent. Of course, this was a question about which Democrats might well and consistently differ. The question was whether iron ore should go on the free list, or be subject to a low revenue duty. Whenever that question as related to any article is presented to a Democratic legislator it is one he is at liberty to decide according to his own judgment—according to his own view of the whole situation—and this he can do without in any degree violating his party obligation or ignoring his party policy.

The chief argument against the tax was predicated upon the assertion that the United steel corporation, known as the "steel trust," favored the imposition of a tariff duty on iron ore. It was asserted that this great corporation had acquired possession and control, through ownership and leaseholds of enormous areas of land containing iron ore, and that in consequence that corporation practically held a monopoly of the American supply. One senator, at least, and perhaps others, asserted that the trust controlled about 85 per cent of the iron ore area of the United States. Assuming these almost incredible statements to be true, it was urged that foreign ore should be admitted free in the interest of independent manufacturers of iron and steel.

Now, Mr. President, it is undoubtedly true that the "steel trust," so called, has obtained possession and control of a large acreage of ore-bearing land, but to say that the trust controls 85 per cent, or even 50 per cent, of these lands is, to my mind, a gross exaggeration. The senator from Alabama (Mr. Johnston) says that the trust and its allied interests do not in any way control as much as 50 per cent of the ore lands and mines of his State, and the senator from Michigan (Mr. Smith) declares, as a matter of personal knowledge, that the trust does not control as much as 50 per cent of the ore lands of his State.

The same is declared to be true as to the lands and mines of other States. In fact, it is affirmed that in some of the States, as in Virginia, where great quantities of iron ore exist and are mined, the trust has no property interests whatever. Mr. President, to my mind it is perfectly evident and clear that if we should exclude and shut out every acre of ore lands owned or controlled by the trust there would still be left vastly more than could be used by all the iron and steel industries of the country, including the trust, for a century. Of course, I may be wrong as to this, but I do not believe so.

I have the utmost confidence that my estimate in this behalf is at least approximately correct. If this be so, then the independent manufacturers of steel and iron, if indeed there really are any such, can obtain their domestic supply on equal terms with the trust; and if that be true, then of what peculiar advantage would free ore be to the "independents"? If foreign ore should be made free, the trust could go out into the world and buy and import as well as the "independents," and at least upon equal terms with them. One would hold no advantage over the other.

But it has been asserted that the steel trust magnates favored a duty on iron ore. I am frank to say that in my view of the situation, as I have stated it, I am unable to perceive how the imposition of this duty can possibly work to the advantage of the trust, or how free ore would contribute to its disadvantage. I must have clearer, more definite, and certain evidence than has been submitted to convince me to the contrary. I can not ignore what seems to me to be the plain truth of this situation, and be thrown off my feet and satamped because some one exhibits the specter of the steel trust. I must be controlled in my action by facts as I see them, and not by the fear of some remote and improbable danger.

Again, Mr. President, this further fact stands out and can not be overlooked: Enormous iron ore deposits have been recently discovered and are now being rapidly developed on the northern coast of Cuba. These great properties have been acquired, ostensibly, at least, by the Bethlehem and Pennsylvania steel companies. These ores can be mined cheaper in Cuba than in this country, and they can be shipped to our seaports by water at a comparatively light transportation charge. Therefore it is altogether probable that the great bulk of foreign ores coming to the States will come from these Cuban mines, owned, as I have said, by the Bethlehem and Pennsylvania steel companies.

In the management of these companies, at least of the Bethlehem, Mr. Schwab is a central and commanding figure. And who is Mr. Schwab? He was educated in the iron and steel industry under the tutelage of Andrew Carnegie, and he was at the head of the great Carnegie works when they were sold to the trust. He received pay for his stock in the Carnegie plant, amounting to millions, in the stocks and securities of the steel corporation, and therefore for a long time served as the president of the great corporation known as the "trust." Several years ago he retired from the presidency of that corporation to take charge and direction of the Bethlehem establishment. But does anyone suppose that he has severed his connection with the trust; that he no longer holds its stock and securities in large amounts, or that he is not still intimately connected and vitally interested in that stupendous organization?

Are there any so credulous as to imagine that the corporation with which Mr. Schwab is at this time immediately and prominently identified is independent? Rather is it not more reasonable to suppose that these Schwab enterprises are in some way allied with the greater corporation? Mr. President, while I can not speak with knowledge, I have little or no doubt that when Mr. Schwab's Cuban mines begin to empty their ores into our markets the trust will share with the Schwab company in whatever benefits may accrue. It seems to me, therefore, that free ore would work no harm to any of these great establishments, but would be of greater benefit to them than to anybody else. As I view this subject, I would not be willing to give free admission to the foreign products of these great corporations.

## G. O. P. DOOMED

Senator Smith Thinks its Days Are Numbered.

## PEOPLE IN EARNEST

And the Tariff Bill Will Cause the Undoing of the Republicans—The Democratic Party Has the Opportunity, Under Skillful Management, to Get New Life.

Hon. E. D. Smith, junior United States Senator from this State, spent Monday in Columbia on personal business. The State says Mr. Smith is in the very best of health and spirits and his work at Washington agrees with him, although he said that really he prefers "cotton campaigning" with its activity and work to the more sedate occupation as a member of the Senate.

Mr. Smith was generally congratulated upon his stand on the tariff question and many of his friends expressed their gratification that he had received such flattering attention and such complimentary notice upon the occasion of his speech in the Senate last week.

Mr. Smith declares his belief that the tariff bill is the rock upon which the Republican party ship will get a jar which will send it to the bottom in the next presidential campaign.

"In this present tariff bill, in the present discussion," he said, "it is made apparent that the Republican tariff policy has at last reached its logical outcome. The principle has been applied and its disastrous effects, understood when this bill becomes law, will defeat the Republican party. And, in order to prevent this logical result of their outrageous policy, the Republican press is attempting to magnify what seems to be the disloyalty of some Democrats."

"By holding this up before the public, they are hoping to distract attention from the disastrous effects of their own applied policy. The difference between the Democratic situation and the Republican situation is that the Republican principle has been applied, has been tested, put into law and has proved disastrously disappointing. Its advocates have been loyal practically unanimous, while, on the other hand, the Democratic doctrine has not been applied, and the few Democrats who have seemingly deserted have in no wise affected the principles of Democracy but have simply emphasized the misleading and pernicious doctrine of protection."

"Therefore, the hope of the country is in pruning the Democratic forces of such as will not stand for Democratic principle and the application of the plans of Democracy in government. The people must not be misled in thinking that Democracy as a principle of government is a failure because a few men may be untrue to their pledges, but it is true that the Republican protection principle is a failure, because the Republicans have been true to their pledges, carry them into effect and the result is that the people will repudiate it."

"If the press of this country will keep this distinction and will insist on the repudiation of the graft system now on us, and will plead for the principles of Democracy being put in practice by the genuine Democrats. I believe that the next election will witness an overwhelming victory for the Democratic party. The line of distinction between the two parties, as I see it now, is not sectional to the extent that it has been, but is the line between the masses and the protected interests."

"This will be the battle ground of the coming conflict; and if handled properly, I have no doubt of the issue. I think the interests of the people would be better served if more prominence were given to the distinctions between the present system and real Democracy, than to magnify the shortcomings of some few Democrats."

## Crushed in Elevator.

On her first visit to New York and on her first ride in an elevator, Miss Lena Schoonmaker, was crushed to death Monday afternoon.

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## MANIAC BUTCHER

KILLS FIVE MEN BEFORE HE COULD BE STOPPED.

Somerville Man Runs Amuck in Packing House, Slashing Madly With Razor-edge Knife.

At Somerville, Mass., Saturday, John Murphy turned from pig-sticking to man-killing in the North Packing and Provision Company's slaughter house and driving his fellow working men before him, slew five of them and wounded four others.

Two of the wounded were reported later as dying. According to some of the workmen, Murphy had been acting peculiarly for some days, but he returned from his dinner apparently in normal condition.

Shortly after 2 o'clock he suddenly uttered a blood-curdling scream and sprang at Dr. Hayes, waving his 15 inch razor-edge knife in his hand. He cut Dr. Hayes a deep gash on the neck, stabbed him over the heart and practically disemboweled him.

The terrified workmen rushed for the door, but Murphy ran after them, slashing right and left. Every man whom he struck went down with a groan. The crowd plunged down stairs, with Murphy after them, and at every landing he cut somebody.

On the second floor one of the workmen, an Italian, seized a heavy bar of iron and felled Murphy, but he was quickly on his feet again and wounded another man.

On the street floor he was given another heavy blow on the head and his knife was wrenched from his hand. Two police officers came in to assist the workmen and Murphy was given a fearful beating and finally overpowered and taken to the police station.

Murphy is 50 years old, weighs 200 pounds and was regarded as one of the strongest men in the plant. He is married and lives in Somerville.

## KILLED BY DEPUTY.

Result of Political Fued in St. Louis, Mo.

Frederick Mohrle, who killed Samuel Young in North St. Louis several weeks ago, was killed in the corridor of the criminal court building Tuesday by Wm. Kane, a former deputy under Young.

The shooting occurred as Mohrle was being taken to court to stand trial for the death of Young and is the culmination of a bitter political feud.

Kene used Young's revolver on Mohrle. When the shots re-echoed through the court building, Wm. Wright, a co-defendant with Mohrle in the Young case, became hysterical.

He begged to be placed in jail and his bondsmen surrendered him to Judge Fisher, who ordered him locked up.

Only a few days ago Wright became frenzied on the streets late at night and began shooting wildly under the impression that the "gang" were after him. Alfred Neilson, who was passing in his way to work in a dairy, was mortally wounded. Wright is also under arrest for this death.

Mohrle killed Young on April 4. News of Young's death was received with cheers at a political meeting after the tragedy.

## FEUD WAR BREAKS OUT.

Ed. Callahan, Former Sheriff, Shot by an Assassin.

Kentucky's reign of blood is on again. Eli Callahan, former sheriff of Breathitt county and a notorious feudist, was shot Tuesday by an assassin and is thought to be dying. The shooting is expected to be the signal for a combat that will end only when the county is overrun by State troops. Trouble between the factions began four days ago and the town has been filled with armed mountaineers, taking sides with the respective Hargis and Coskrell factions.

## DAVIS KILLED BY STILL.

Fatal Shooting Affray in Barnwell County.

A Mr. Davis, of the Red Oak township, Barnwell county, was shot and instantly killed last Saturday night by Jut Still. It is said Davis was drinking and was advancing on Mr. Still with a shotgun when he was killed. Davis was from Georgia and had only been living in the Red Oak township about five months. Mr. Still is a prosperous farmer and has always been considered a peaceable citizen. He immediately went to Barnwell and gave himself up.

## Rabies in Laurens.

Mr. Fred W. Green of Laurens left early Tuesday morning for Atlanta to take the Pasteur treatment for a dog bite received last Tuesday. Saturday the head of the dog was sent to Atlanta to be analyzed and a telegram received yesterday stating that the dog had rabies. Hence Mr. Green left at once for treatment.

## GRAFT MONEY

Paid Dispensary Officials to Get Orders.

## FOR STATE WHISKEY

State Dispensary Directors Rawlinson, Black, Wylie and Hub. H.

Evans Named in Affidavit of C. W. Dudley as Having Received Bribes.

For the first time since the beginning of the old State dispensary has there been brought to light a charge which implies directly that the controlling agents of the State dispensary got money for favoring certain firms, says the Columbia State. The State then goes on to give the particulars:

Col. C. W. Dudley, who is now very ill at Lexington, Ky., has made an affidavit, in the presence of his attorney, Col. Anthony J. Carroll of Louisville, Ky., that to secure an order for liquor from the State dispensary, Clark Bros. & Co. of Peoria, Ill., had to pay about 10 per cent commissions or \$6,200 or an order of \$60,000 delivered and accepted. The original order was something like \$150,000, made in the last days of the dispensary, and a great deal of the stuff was turned back.

Mr. W. E. Hull, manager of Clarke Bros. & Co., testified when he was here recently that he had paid to C. W. Dudley \$6,200 "commissions" to secure this business. Dudley was known to be ill. Attorney General Lyon and Col. T. B. Felder visited him last week in Lexington, Ky., and later his attorney, Col. Anthony J. Carroll, a leading attorney of Kentucky, went to the hospital and advised him to give the affidavits introduced in evidence a few days ago.

This affidavit, while not admissible in a court in which a criminal action is being tried, is said to be backed up with corroborative evidence, documentary and sworn testimony.

This is the first time in all the months of patient prodding that the direct charge of bribery has been made. Col. Dudley was a bon vivant well known throughout this State, and his affidavit, which follows, shows that of the \$6,200 he kept at least \$2,000 for himself. The affidavit is:

"State of Kentucky, County of Fayette. The affiant, C. W. Dudley, states that he represented several liquor dealers in the State of South Carolina during and for several years prior to 1906, for the purpose of procuring orders for liquors for the State dispensary. He states that during parts of said time J. B. Wylie was a member of the board of directors of the State dispensary."

"Affiant states that about the month of October, 1906, through the efforts and by arrangements with the said Wylie he procured an order from said State dispensary for a quantity of liquor to be sold and furnished by the Live Oak Distilling Company of Cincinnati, Ohio."

"Affiant states that he paid to the said Wylie the sum of \$1,500 as a commission for procuring the purchase of certain liquors by the State dispensary from Clark Bros. & Co., of Peoria, Ill. He states that he was paid as commission for procuring said order the sum of \$6,500 by W. E. Hull, that being the total amount of commissions paid him on account of the goods so purchased, and which were retained by the commission. He states that he divided his said commissions with the three members of the board of directors of the State dispensary, to wit: John Black, J. W. Rawlinson and J. B. Wylie, as a consideration for their making said purchase. Affiant does not remember the exact amount paid them, but Black was paid approximately \$2,200. Rawlinson \$1,200 and Wylie approximately \$1,200."

"Affiant states that while H. H. Evans was a member of the board of directors of the State dispensary he paid the said H. H. Evans \$1,000 to aid him in his campaign for reelection to said board of directors, this was in 1905, or early in 1906."

"Affiant states that this was the only amount he remembers to have paid said Evans, but he might have paid him other sums."

"Affiant states that he has been practically confined to his bed for 15 months, having sustained a paralytic stroke complicated with other troubles. He states that he suffered constant pain and is now confined to his bed in Good Samaritan hospital at Lexington, Ky., under the care of a physician and nurses. He states that he is unable to travel and it is a matter of impossibility for him to go to South Carolina or to take any trip whatever. That he was able with great difficulty to come to Lexington from Chicago and is now worse and unable to leave his bed."

"Affiant states that he had other transactions with the members of the board of the State dispensary, but he is now unable to recall the details of same."

"C. W. DUDLEY. "Subscribed and sworn to before me by C. W. Dudley this 4th day of June, 1909, W. Worthington, N. P., Fayette County, Ky."